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195. Proposed by J. EDWARD SANDERS, Reinersville, Ohio.

Particles slide from rest at the focus of a parabola, whose axis is vertical, down radius vectors, and are then allowed to move freely. Find the locus of the foci of their subsequent paths.

DIOPHANTINE ANALYSIS.

139. Proposed by PROF. R. D. CARMICHAEL, Anniston, Ala.

 $2^{n-1}(2^n-1)$ is a multiply perfect number of multiplicity 2 when 2^n-1 is prime. Prove that there are no other multiply perfect numbers containing only 2 distinct primes.

140. Proposed by R. D. CARMICHAEL, Anniston, Ala.

Determine (any way) whether the Diophantine equation $\left(\frac{2x-1}{3}\right)^3 = x^2 + y^2$ has any positive integer solutions.

141. Proposed by PROF. R. D. CARMICHAEL, Anniston, Ala.

Given that the highest factor of a prime p contained in m! is p^{m-s} ; find general expressions involving p and m and s, from which, when a solution is possible, m can be determined when s is a given integer and p is a given prime. Is it then possible in any case to have more solutions than one?

AVERAGE AND PROBABILITY.

181. Proposed by W. J. GREENSTREET, M. A., Editor of the Mathematical Gazette, Stroud, England.

At a sea-side excursion for x men there are boats enough for q men and carriages enough for z. But p do not care for driving, and q would feel indiffer ently comfortable on the water, while the rest do not care either way. Each man has what he prefers as long as a seat is left for him in carriages or boats, and those who do not care either way choose at random. Find the chance that all will be satisfied.

182. Proposed by L. MORDELL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Out of n straight lines whose lengths are 1, 2, 3, 4, ..., n inches, respectively, the number of ways in which 4 may be chosen which will form a quadrilateral in which a circle may be inscribed is $\frac{1}{48}[2n(n-2)(2n-5)-3+3(-1)^n]$.

MISCELLANEOUS.

163. Proposed by J. EDWARD SANDERS, Reinersville, Ohio.

Two straight streams of different volumes and velocities come together. Find the path of a body floating in mid-current of either.